

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE



REPORT OF THE
INDIAN TARIFF BOARD
ON THE
CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO THE
SILVER THREAD AND WIRE INDUSTRY

PRINTED IN INDIA FOR THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA 1940.

Price : Rs. 1|14|- or 2sh 9d.

List of Agents in India from whom Government of India Publications are available

ABBOTTABAD—English Book Store.

AGRA—

English Book Depot, Taj Road.
India Army Book Depot, Dayalghh.
National Book House, Jeomondi.

AHMEDABAD—

Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora.
H. L. College of Commerce Co-operative Store,
Ltd.
New Order Book Co.

AJMER—Bantbiya & Co., Ltd., Station Road.

AKOLA—Bakshi, Mr. M. G.

ALLAHABAD—

Central Book Depot, 41, Johnstonganj.
Kitabistan, 17-A, City Road.
Ram Narain Lal, 1, Bank Road.
Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P.
BANGALORE—Messrs. S. S. Book Emporium, 118,
G. H. Extension, Brassavangudi P.O.

BAREILLY—Aggarwal Brothers.

BARODA—Hony. General Secretary, Pratap
Singha College of Commerce Co-operative
Stores, Ltd.

BENARES—Students Friends Booksellers, Univer-
sity Gate.

BUANIHARA (C. P.)—S. S. Dhara Shirkar.

BOMBAY—

Co-operators' Book Depot, 8, Bakehouse Lane,
Fort.
Lakshmi Book Depot, Bombay, 4.
New Book Co., Kitah Mahal, 188-90, Hornby
Road.
Popular Book Depot, Grant Road.
Safety Book Shop, Safety First Association of
India, Fort.
Superintendent, Govt. Printing & Stationery,
Queen's Road.
Tarporevala Sons & Co., Messrs. D. B.
Thacker & Co., Ltd.
Tilpathi & Co., Messrs. N. M., Princeps Street,
Malabadi Road.

CALCUTTA—

Book Company.
Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane.
Das Gupta & Co., 51/3, College Street.
Hindu Library, 69-A, Balaram De Street.
Lahiri & Co., Ltd., Messrs. S. K.
Newman & Co., Ltd., Messrs. W.
R. Cambray & Co., Kent House, P 33, Mission
Row Extension.
Roy Chowdhury & Co., Messrs. N. M., 72, Harri-
son Road.
Sargar & Sons, Messrs. M. C., 15, College Square.
Sargar & Sons, Ltd., Messrs. S. C., 1/1/1-C, Col-
lege Square.
Standard Law Book Society, 721-A, Hazra Lane,
Kash Behari Avenue P. O.
Thacker, Spink & Co. (1933), Ltd.

CAWNPORE.

CUTTACK—Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat.

DEHRA DUN—Jugal Kishore & Co.

DELHI—

Central Book Depot, Kashmere Gate.
Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.
Frank Brothers, Chandni Chowk.
Imperial Book Depot and Press, Near Jama Mas-
jid (Machhlwala).
Indian Army Book Depot, Daryaganj.
Jaina & Bros., Messrs. J. M., Mori Gate.
Metropolitan Book Co., Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
Oxford Book and Stationery Co.
Young Man & Co. (Regd.), Egerton Road.

DEVGAD BARIA—Joshi, Mr. V. G., News Agent
(via Pilood).

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot.

GWALIOR—Jain & Bros., Messrs. M. B., Sarafa
Road.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)—Hyderabad Book
Depot.

JAIPUR CITY—

Garg Book Co.
Ramesh Book Depot, Tropic Bazar.

JODHPUR—Mr. Dwarikadas Rathl, Book Sellers.

JUBBULPORE—The C. P. Circulating Library &
Book Depot (Regd.), Cecil East Street.

KARACHI—

Aero Stores.
Keal & Co.
Modern Book Depot.
Wadhawa Bros., Kutebery Road.

KARACHI (SADAR)—Manager, Sind Government
Book Depot and Record Office.

LAHORE—

Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Railway Road.
Indian Law Agencies, Krishna Nagar.
Kansli & Co., Messrs. N. C., 9, Commercial
Buildings, The Mall.
Law Book Coy., 5, Kachari Road.
Malhotra & Co., Messrs. U. P., Post Box No. 94.
Minerva Book Shop, Anarkali Street.
New Oxford Book Coy.
Punjab Religious Book Society.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Anarkali.
Reliance Book Stall.
Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Punjab.
Technical and Commercial Book Co.
University Book Agency, Kachari Road.

LYALLPUR—Proprietor, The Lyall Book Depot,
Circular Road.

LUCKNOW—Upper India Publishing House, Ltd.,
Literature Palace, Aminuddaula Park.

MADRAS—

Higinbothams.
Superintendent, Govt. Press, Mount Road.
Varadachary & Co., Messrs. P.

NAGPUR—

Central Law House, Tilak Road.
Khot & Sons, Messrs. G. G., Sita Buldi, 3rd Modi
Lane.
Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Central Pro-
vinces.

NEW DELHI—

Bhawnani & Sons, Connaught Place.
Jaina Book Agency, Connaught Place.
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road.
PATNA—Superintendent, Government Printing,
Biher, P. O. Gulzarbagh.

PATNA CITY—

Lakhmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli.
Raghunath Prasad & Sons.

PESHAWAR—

London Book Co. (India), Arbab Road.
Manager, Govt. Printing & Stationery, N.-W. F. P.
PESHAWAR CANTT.—Faqir Chandi Marwah.

POONA—

Deccan Bookstall, Ferguson College Road.
Dastano Bros., Home Service, 456, Rawliwar Peth.
International Book Service.

QUETTA—Standard Bookstall.

RAJKOT—Mohanlal Dossabhai Sba.

RAWALPINDI—Ray & Sons, Messrs. J., 43, K. &
L. Edwards Road.

ROORKEE—Proprietor, The Cambridge Book Depot.

SHILLONG—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat
Press.

SIALKOT CANTT.—Clifton & Co.

SRINAGAR—Raina Newsagency.

TRICHINOPOLY FORT—Krishnaswami & CO.,
Messrs. S., Teppakulam.

VELLORE—Venkatasubban, Mr. A., Law Book-
seller.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

Mr. G. L. MEHTA	<i>President.</i>
Dr. H. L. DEY, D.Sc. (LOND.) .. .	<i>Member.</i>
Dr. B. V. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU, M.A., B.COM., PH.D., BARRISTER-AT-LAW	<i>Member.</i>
Mr. M. AHMADULLAH, B.A. (CANTAB), BARRISTER-AT-LAW .. .	<i>Secretary.</i>



सत्यमेव जयते

(i)

Para.	CONTENTS	Page.
1. Reference to the Board		1
2. Scope of the inquiry		1
3. Method of inquiry		1
4. History of the industry		1
5. Different kinds of silver thread, wire and lametta		5
6. Uses of the product		6
7. Quality		6
8. Raw materials		6
9. Process of manufacture		7
10. Structure of the industry		9
11. Labour		9
12. Cost of production		9
13. Imports		13
14. C.I.f. price and landed cost		13
15. Extent of present protection		13
16. Withdrawal of protection		13
17. Other assistance required by the industry		14
18. Need for Export Drive		14
19. Summary of conclusions and recommendations		15
20. Acknowledgments		16

APPENDICES

I.—A. Government of India Resolution No. 134-T(18)/47 dated the 10th April 1948	17
B. Government of India Resolution No. 28-T(6)/48 dated the 20th January 1947	19
II.—Questionnaire	19
III.—List of firms, associations, producers, consumers, importers and individuals to whom the questionnaires were issued or who sent memoranda	20
IV.—List of factories visited by the Board on the 12th June 1948	22
V.—List of parties to whom invitation to give oral evidence was issued	23
VI.—Statement showing the value of imports (in Rs.) of gold and silver thread into British India from the principal countries of consignment since 1931-32	25
VII.—Statement showing the value of imports (in Rs.) of lametta into British India from the principal countries of consignment since 1931-32	26

REPORT ON THE SILVER THREAD AND WIRE INDUSTRY

The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce in their Resolution No. 134-T(19)47, dated 10th April 1948, read with paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the late Department of Commerce, No. 28-T(6)46, dated 20th January 1947 (*vide* Appendix I), requested the Tariff Board to examine in detail the protection enjoyed, among others, by the silver thread and wire industry and to report to Government what protective measures, if any, should be continued after 31st March 1949.

2. The scope of the present inquiry is limited to 'silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf, including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta, and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made' (*vide* item No. 61(5) of the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule, Twentyeighth Issue) and 'fabrics containing gold or silver thread' (*vide* item No. 48(10) of the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule, Twentyeighth Issue). Originally, fabrics containing gold and silver thread were not protected. As these fabrics generally contained a fairly large quantity of gold and silver thread, it was decided in 1934 to extend the protective duty given under item No. 61(5) to such fabrics also.

3. Besides the standard questionnaire the Board issued a detailed questionnaire (Appendix II) on 21st April 1948 to all known producers, Provincial Directors of Industries, Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations. A list of those to whom the questionnaires were issued and who submitted their replies is given in Appendix III. The Board deputed its Cost Accounts Officer, Mr. P. V. R. Rao, to investigate the cost of production of the various types of silver thread, wire, etc., manufactured at Surat. Mr. Rao visited Surat on 2nd June and again on 11th June 1948. On 12th June 1948, the President and Members, accompanied by the Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, visited Surat and inspected a number of different types of factories (see Appendix IV) engaged in the manufacture of silver thread and allied products. The Board also held preliminary discussions at Surat on 13th June 1948 with the representatives of the Surat Chamber of Commerce, the Jari Merchants' Association and certain other groups interested in this industry. A public inquiry was held at Bombay on 23rd June 1948. Appendix V contains the list of persons who were invited for giving evidence at the public inquiry. The Board also examined the President of the Surat Jari Kamdar Mandal on 7th July 1948.

4. (a) *Early development.*—This industry which appears to have had its origin in India developed a great deal under the patronage of the Moghul Emperors. During the Moghul period, Indian silver thread products were exported to Italy, Germany and France. Before long, France also produced a similar

article. During the 19th century, the industry was developed considerably in that country with the help of power machinery. And early in the present century she started exporting large quantities to India, offering severe competition to our silver thread in the home market. Consequently, the condition of the Indian industry began to be precarious and the industry would have become almost extinct but for World War I which caused a cessation of imports and thereby gave a stimulus to home production. Immediately after the close of the war, however, France once again started exporting freely to India thereby seriously threatening the Indian industry. In 1922 Government, however, raised the import duty on silver thread and allied products to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* which helped the industry to withstand foreign competition. About this time, the Government of Bombay also took steps to assist the industry. Its Department of Industries imported a few machines and awarded two special travelling scholarships to Messrs. B. J. G. Shastri and J. K. Chapadia to study the technique of manufacture in Europe. Their report was published in 1923, and important improvements were made in the industry at Surat on the basis of their recommendations.

(b) *Tariff inquiry*.—By the Finance Act of 1930, Government decided to impose on silver bullion a duty of Re. 0-4-0 per ounce. This partially took away the advantage of the 30 per cent. import duty which the industry was then enjoying. As a result of the discussion in the Central Legislature, however, it was decided to raise the duty on silver thread and allied products to 38 per cent. in order to compensate the manufacturers of silver thread for the incidence of the new duty on silver. This duty was to last until 31st March 1931 and Government assured the Legislature that the question of granting protection to silver thread manufacturers would be referred to the Tariff Board. In accordance with this undertaking, a Tariff Board was constituted to inquire into the question of granting protection to the manufacture in India of all articles included in item No. 43 BBB of the then Statutory Tariff as amended by the Finance Act of 1930. The items included were silver plate, silver thread and wire (including the so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), silver leaf and other silver manufactures. The Board in its Report, dated 8th October 1930 recommended that a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* should be levied for a period of 10 years on silver thread and wire including the so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver, silver leaf, imitation gold and silver wire and thread, lametta and articles of like nature. The Government of India accepted this recommendation. The Board made no recommendation in regard to 'silver plate and silver manufactures of all sorts not otherwise specified', as no request for the protection of those items had been received from the industry concerned.

This was the first industry on a cottage industry basis which was the subject of investigation by a Tariff Board. Though it was a cottage industry, the aggregate production of all the units was considerable. The Tariff Board of 1930 estimated that the value of the silver thread manufactured in India in a single year would be about Rs. 100 lakhs and the number of workers employed in it about 10,000. During 1922-30, when the revenue duty was raised to 30 per cent., the Indian industry developed

considerably and it captured almost the whole of the North Indian market. In fact, so far as the North Indian market was concerned, the industry did not require any further assistance. Therefore, the whole purpose of protection to the industry in 1930 was to enable it to capture the South Indian market as well and accordingly the measure of protection was recommended. The silver thread that was used in the Madras Province was mainly for fine handloom cloth which was sold at high prices. The handloom weaver in the Province did not find the Indian made silver thread suitable for his requirements, because the imported article was of a better and more uniform quality. The Board, while recommending protection, hoped that under the stimulus of a higher duty and with the assistance of the Provincial Departments of Industries, the industry would take necessary steps to improve its technique and attain a higher standard and a greater degree of uniformity in the manufacture of silver thread.

(c) *Progress since 1924-25.*—The following statement gives the figures of average production, number of people employed, number of factories and the capital invested in 1924-25 and 1945.

	1924-25*.	Present (1945).	
		Fine gold thread.	Other silver and gold thread.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average production ..	20,00,000	3,00,00,000	70,00,000
		Other allied products :	
		2,30,00,000	
		Real	Imitation.
Hands employed	2,000	20,000	10,000
		plus 1,500 part-time women workers.	plus 1,500 part-time women workers.
Number of factories ..	60	1,000	500
Capital	10,00,000		3,00,00,000
		Cost of machinery	1,00,00,000
		Working capital ..	2,00,00,000

*N.B.—These figures refer only to the finer classes of Indian gold-thread which are in direct competition with imported thread for weaving purposes and do not refer to the coarser classes used for embroidery and other forms of ornamentation. If all classes of gold-thread and wire are included, these figures would be approximately double (*vide* Report of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Sub-Committee of the Provincial Industries Committee Bombay).

The Surat Chamber of Commerce have informed us that there has been no appreciable change in the position of the industry since 1945. Apart from the increase in production and in the number of artisans employed, considerable progress has also been made on the engineering side of the industry, and practically all machinery and accessories including such valuable implements as ruby dies are now manufactured in Surat. In Banares also a firm under the name of 'Wire Industries, Banares Ltd.' has started the manufacture of dies. As a result of protection, the industry was able to capture a large part of the South Indian market also by 1939, and with the virtual cessation of imports during and after the war, the whole of the Indian market is now in the hands of the Indian manufacturers. Besides, the industry has developed an export market. The Industry Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Industries Committee has estimated the prewar export at 33 per cent. of the total production at Surat. Another development which has taken place since the last Tariff Board reported is the manufacture of half fine and imitation gold thread. This was developed mostly during the war when there were no imports. By the end of the Second World War the industry was able to get itself firmly established in the country.

(d) *Present position of the industry.*—The main centres of production are Surat and Banares. There are also a few factories at Delhi, Jullundur, Ajmer and Bangalore. In Surat, the annual production of real silver thread is valued at Rs. 3 crores and that of other silver and gold thread at Rs. 70 lakhs. The value of allied products is estimated at Rs. 2.30 lakhs. Thus, the total production of silver thread and allied products comes to Rs. 6 crores in Surat alone; and about 30,000 full-time men workers and 3,000 part-time women workers are employed in the industry there. In Banares, the second important centre, there are about 3,000 machines working, turning out 60,000 tolas of fine silver thread a day; no imitation or half-fine thread is produced there. Taking 240 working days in a year and the value of silver thread at Rs. 2 per tola, the estimated value of the yearly production will be about Rs. 3 crores. That is to say, the value of total production in Surat and Banares combined will be about Rs. 9 crores. As for other centres, detailed information is not available. If we estimate the worth of production at the other centres at Rs. 1 crore, the total Indian production will be worth about Rs. 10 crores of silver thread and allied products. The number of workers employed in the U.P. is about 10,000 while at the other centres they may be about 3,000. The total number of people employed in this industry will thus be 40,000 to 45,000. And the total capital employed in Surat and Banares will come to about Rs. 3½ crores. Thus, although the industry is organised on a small scale, from the point of view of the capital invested, the number of persons employed and the total production, it has attained a considerable magnitude.

5. Among the large variety of silver thread and wire, etc.,
 Different kinds of silver: manufactured in India, the following constitute
 thread, wire and la- the principal types :—
 metta.

<i>Type.</i>	<i>Full description of type.</i>
1. Thread Real Gold.	Silver wire with gold gilt flattened and wound on silk thread.
2. Thread Real Silver.	Silver wire flattened and wound on silk thread.
3. Thread Half Fine Imitation Gold.	Copper wire with gold gilt flattened and wound on cotton yarn of fine count.
4. Thread Half Fine Imitation Silver.	Copper wire with silver gilt flattened and wound on cotton yarn of fine count.
5. Thread Imitation Gold.	Copper wire with brass gilt flattened and wound on cotton yarn of a coarse count.
6. Thread Imitation Silver.	Copper wire with silver gilt flattened and wound on cotton yarn of a coarse count.
7. Lametta Real Gold.	Silver wire with gold gilt flattened.
8. Lametta Real Golden.	Silver wire with brass gilt flattened.
9. Lametta Real Silver.	Silver wire flattened.
10. Lametta Imitation Gold.	Copper wire with brass gilt flattened.
11. Lametta Imitation Silver.	Copper wire with silver gilt flattened.
12. Wire Real Silver.	Silver wire.
13. Wire Imitation Gold.	Copper wire with brass gilt.
14. Wire Imitation Silver.	Copper wire with silver gilt.
15. Spangles Imitation Silver.	Copper wire annealed and flattened and then die-punched.
16. Spangles Real Silver.	Real silver wire annealed and flattened and then die-punched.

Silver thread and gold thread are manufactured in different lengths, the fineness varying from 1,200 yards to 2,500 yards per ounce. The material is sold in the form of skeins.

Silver or gold thread is sold in packets called 'mares'. Each mare contains eight skeins, and as each skein weighs one ounce, each mare weighs 8 ounces or 21 tolas.

There are at present six main classes of gold and silver thread manufactured in India, the difference between them depending upon the metal and the yarn used. Besides, as will be seen from the above list, varieties of lametta and different types of wires, spangles, spirals and discs are also manufactured in this country.

6. Silver and gold thread is used in weaving, brocade work, embroidery and laces, caps, turbans, dhoties, angavastrams, neckwares, sarees and blouse pieces.

Uses of the product. Real silver and gold thread is used in the manufacture of costly silk fabrics, while the cheaper qualities of thread are used in the manufacture of cotton fabrics.

7. The quality of the indigenous product has improved considerably since the previous Tariff Board reported in 1930. As there are no imports at present, it is not possible to say exactly how the indigenous article will compare with the imported article. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the quality of the indigenous product is as good as that of the imported article.

8. The basic raw materials of the industry are gold, silver, copper wire and silk and cotton of very fine count.

Raw materials. Other raw materials and stores required are cyanides, soft salts, brass salts, zinc oxide, potassium oxide, acids, colours and dyes, soft soap, wax, crucibles, ruby and diamond dies.

(a) *Bullion*.—The manufacturers buy gold and silver bullion either locally or from the market at the prevailing market rates. The Surat Chamber of Commerce stated that the total quantity of gold used for the industry in India was 45,000 tolas per annum and that of silver was 6,000 bars of 2,800 tolas each. The Chamber also referred to the observation of the last Tariff Board to the effect that the precious metals were available to all countries at about the same price and went on to point out that this observation was no longer true of present-day conditions, because there was disparity in the prices at which gold and silver were made available to industry in different countries. In support of this contention, the Chamber stated that, while the ruling prices of gold and silver (*i.e.*, at the time of the public inquiry) were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 115 per tola of gold and Rs. 169 per 100 tolas of silver, the corresponding prices at which they were made available for industrial uses in France were about Rs. 90 per tola of gold and Rs. 75 per 100 tolas of silver. In order to remove this alleged disparity in the prices of gold and silver in France and India, the Chamber suggested that the Reserve Bank should be required to supply the gold thread manufacturers with gold and silver at favourable rates. The Chamber, however, could not substantiate the statement regarding the disparity of the prices of silver and gold in the two countries, nor could the Board obtain any reliable information regarding the prices at which gold and silver were supplied for industrial uses in France.

(b) *Copper wire*.—Copper wire also forms an important raw material in the manufacture of imitation gold thread. At present, manufacturers of imitation thread get 10 S.W.G. wire from the National Insulated Cable Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and the Indian Cable Co., of India Ltd., Calcutta, and then draw finer wires according to their requirements. The Surat Chamber of Commerce, however, pointed out that the supply of wire from these sources was neither sufficient nor constant with the result that the industry suffered from shortage of this material. To remedy this, the Chamber suggested that the manufacturers should be allowed to establish on a co-operative basis in Surat a company for the drawing

of copper wire from black copper rods which they expected to obtain from the National Rolling Mills at Calcutta. We were, however, informed by the National Insulated Cable Co., of India Ltd., Calcutta, that it had sufficient capacity to supply in full the requirement of copper wire for the gold thread industry. As the Surat Chamber of Commerce had not drawn up any definite scheme for the manufacture of copper wire, we are not in a position to say whether such a unit as the Surat Chamber of Commerce proposed to put up would be an economic one. Therefore, we make no recommendations on this matter.

(c) *Silk and cotton yarn*.—Silk yarn and cotton yarn are the other basic raw materials. Formerly, silk yarn used to be imported from France, Switzerland, Germany, Japan and China. The Surat manufacturers also used to obtain silk in hanks from Kashmir and get it dyed at Surat. They, however, told the Board that Japanese and Chinese silk yarns were the proper material for the gold thread industry but that these were not easily available now. The cotton yarn required is of 50s counts and over, and the total quantity consumed is about 10,00,000 lbs.

(d) *Other materials and stores*.—We are given to understand that other materials and stores are available in the country.

9. (a) The processes involved in the manufacture of silver thread

Process of manufacture. are : (i) preparation of silver bar ; (ii) drawing of silver wire coarse medium, fine and superfine ; (iii) gilding ; (iv) flattening the wire (lametta) ; (v) dyeing of raw silk ; (vi) winding of lametta on silk thread ; (vii) winding of silver thread on bobbin ; (viii) reeling ; and (ix) packing. Some of these processes are of a highly specialised character and can only be done by skilled operatives.

(i) *Wire drawing*.—In the preparation of wire, silver is first melted and then cast into ingot, round or oblong. The ingots are then rolled into bars of certain thickness and then drawn through dies. When the basic metal used is copper, the usual practice at Surat is to get S.W.G. 10 wire from the cable companies and then draw it to finer gauges.

(ii) *Metal thread manufacture*.—After the wire is drawn fine, it is flattened into lametta. The old method of flattening wire consisted in placing a number of wires on a polished anvil and striking them with a polished hammer. This is now completely done away with and mechanically worked flattening machines are used instead. After wire is flattened, it is spun round cotton or silk yarn.

(iii) *Gilding*.—Hot plating and electro-plating are the two processes adopted in gilding the wire. Electro-plating process which is modern, is largely adopted in Surat. There are three main processes of gilding or metal colouring, namely plating ; oxidation ; and dyeing or lacquer varnishing.

(b) At the time of the last inquiry, it was pointed out that the process of manufacture then followed in India was inefficient as compared with the French and German methods of manufacture. Some of the main defects in the manufacturing method were : (i) wire was elongated to a far greater extent than was the practice in Europe. This resulted in the production of finer and weaker lametta which was liable to break ; (ii) the quality and the dyeing of silk thread left much to be desired. The lustre of the gilt was also affected by the excessive handling which the silver thread received during the various processes. We have carefully examined this matter and found that the industry has taken steps to remedy these defects. The quality of the Indian product has improved considerably since the last Tariff Board made its inquiry. The industry has shown initiative and enterprise in making these improvements. It should be pointed out that most of the machinery used at Surat is locally manufactured.

(c) The industry at present suffers from the following defects :—

- (i) *Furnace*.—The manufacturers in Surat are still using charcoal furnaces instead of electric furnaces. This defect should be removed as early as possible, as it will eliminate wastage of silver in melting and ensure efficient annealing through controlled temperature. The representatives of the industry pointed out that it was due to lack of electric power supply that they were not installing electric furnaces. When Government's plan of supplying cheap and abundant electricity has been carried out, it is hoped that Surat will have sufficient electricity to install electric furnaces for the smelting of silver. This will definitely improve the quality of the product.
- (ii) *Diamond dies*.—To draw wires of uniform thickness and fineness diamond dies are the best. Though they are being manufactured to some extent at Surat, the locally manufactured diamond dies are not of the requisite standard. These require considerable improvements and we recommend that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should investigate the problem of manufacturing suitable diamond dies in India. In this connection, we want to point out that most of the improvements made by the industry since 1932 were effected without the assistance of any qualified technical personnel. Although the industry has succeeded in improving the process of manufacture, we feel that qualified technical men are required to place this industry on a sound basis and we recommend that Government should depute some technical men to study the process of manufacture in foreign countries.
- (iii) *Winding*.—At present, due to the direct connection between the unwinding of lametta spindle and the winding of thread, the lametta and the thread sometimes drag making the coiling of the lametta over the fibre a little uneven. We were told that a new type of spindle with unwinding and winding arrangements had recently been invented which eliminates this defect.

10. In Surat there are three different classes of manufacturers of gold thread, viz., (a) the artisans who are cottage workers who buy their own raw materials and sell the finished products in the market ; (b) the *Akhadedars* who obtain the raw materials from small factory owners and merchants, work in their own houses and return the finished product to them ; and the *Akhadedars* are paid on piece-rate basis ; and (c) the factory owners. Persons in the first two groups have no funds with which to buy up-to-date machinery and improve the quality of their products. Further, artisans in these two categories are mostly illiterate and they are not willing to adopt modern ideas and methods. Roughly two-thirds of the industry is in their hands, and consequently, the development of the industry on modern lines has been slow.

11. When we visited the silver thread factories at Surat, we found that most of the workers were working in very unhealthy surroundings. We were given to understand that the Factories Act was not strictly enforced in the case of this industry on the ground that it was more of a cottage industry than an organised one. In support of this contention it was pointed out that the production was carried on in domestic workshops, that the employers themselves were artisans and worked side by side with the members of their own families as well as a few hired workers. It was, therefore, suggested by the spokesmen of this industry that the workshops in the silver thread industry should not be placed on a par with factories for the purpose of enforcing the Factories Act. We do not consider that such a view is tenable. Although the workshops are mostly situated in the residential premises of master artisans, they employ a large number of hired workers and earn large profits. Consequently, in the interest alike of the workers and the industry itself, it is definitely desirable that the provisions of the Factories Act as far as practicable should be enforced in the case of this industry. In view of the peculiar structure of the industry, however, it seems to us that the industry may require special treatment in this respect for a few years. We recommend that the Provincial Government concerned should set up a representative committee to inquire and report as to how far and by what stages the Factories Act should be applied to this industry.

12. The Cost Accounts Officer attached to the Board made an attempt to work out the cost of production of the more important types of gold and silver thread manufactured at Surat. All the factories at Surat are proprietary concerns and keep their books in Gujarati. None of them maintains any systematic cost accounts. In a few cases, where accounts were available, they included domestic expenses, purchase and sale of bullion and transactions relating

to other activities. This made the task of the Cost Accounts Officer difficult and he had to give up the usual procedure of examination of accounts and working out the actual costs of production. Instead, after detailed discussions with the representatives of the industry, he had to build up the estimates of costs. In this way cost estimates were built up for eight different types of gold and silver thread. The figures relating to three principal types out of these eight are given below :—

(i)

Estimate of Cost of Production of one Marc (21 Tolas) of Real Gold Thread.

Specifications : 2,500 yards to an ounce.

Items.	Quantity in tolas.	Rate* per tola in Rs.	Value in Rs.
1. Raw materials :			
(a) Gold	0.20	105.00	21.000
(b) Silver	16.75	1.69	28.318
(c) Silk yarn (degummed)	5.25	1.00	5.250
(d) Gilding chemicals .. .. .	..	..	0.406
Total raw materials			53.274
2. Power and fuel : .. .. .		..	0.188
3. Wages :			
(a) Wire drawing			3.469
(b) Silk throwing			2.126
(c) Flattening and winding			4.984
(d) Gilding			1.030
(e) Other processes : i.e. Reeling, Bunching and Packing.			1.000
4. Overheads including depreciation :			1.594
5. Wastage (less recovery)			0.500
6. Interest at 4% on Working Capital (equal to 4 months cost of production).			6.909
Cost of production per marc (21 tolas)			69.074 or Rs. 69 1 0

(ii)

*Estimate of Cost of Production of one Tola of real Silver Thread.**Specifications : 2,500 yards to an ounce.*

Items.	Quantity in tolas.	Rate* per tola in Rs.	Value in Rs.
1. Raw materials :			
(a) Silver	0.75	1.69	1.268
(b) Silk yarn (degummed)	0.25	0.76	0.189
Total raw materials			1.456
2. Power and fuel :			0.045
3. Wages :			
(a) Wire drawing			0.187
(b) Silk throwing			0.104
(c) Flattening and winding			0.256
4. Overheads including depreciation			0.063
5. Wastage (less recovery)			0.019
6. Interest at 4% on working capital (equal to 4 months cost of production).			0.027
Cost of production per tola			2.124
		Or	Rs. 2 2 0

(iii)

**Estimate of Cost of Production of one Pound of imitation Silver Thread
No. 30.**

Specification No. 30.

Items.	Quantity in lbs.	Rate* per lb. in Rs.	Value in Rs.
1. Raw materials :			
(a) Silver	0.02	60.91	1.318
(b) Copper wire 10 swg.	0.68	1.19	0.809
(c) Cotton yarn 30s count	0.30	6.00	1.800
(d) Gilding chemicals			0.094
Total raw materials			4.021
2. Power and fuel			0.063
3. Wages :			
(a) Wire drawing			1.000
(b) Flattening and winding			1.375
(c) Gilding			0.125
(d) Other processes, e.g., Reeling, Bundling, Packing.			0.125
4. Overheads including depreciation			0.835
5. Wastage (less recovery)			0.120
6. Interest at 4% on Working Capital (equal to 4 months cost of production).			0.102
			7.769
			or
			Rs. 7 12 0

* The rates for gold, silver, etc., given in column three of this table are the average rates at which purchases were made during 1947.

From the above estimates, it will be seen that in respect of real gold and silver thread the cost of gold and silver constitutes from 60 to 70 per cent of the cost of production. The price of bullion is a fluctuating factor, and it is difficult to estimate the future costs with any accuracy.

13. At the time of the last Tariff inquiry, France was the most important competitor in the Indian market. But since 1932-33, imports of gold and silver thread from France steadily declined; and in 1939-40, they were only worth Rs. 30,607 as compared with Rs. 6,71,554 in 1932-33. In the same period imports from Germany, however, steadily increased from Rs. 2,75,000 in 1932-33 to Rs. 3,61,956 in 1937-38, but they declined to Rs. 1,95,385 in 1938-39. Similar was the position regarding the import of lametta. In other words, just before the war, the competitive position of France was considerably weakened and there was practically no import from that source. Even German imports were negligible if we consider the total production of the article in India at that time. Appendices VI and VII show the "Value of Imports of Gold and Silver Thread and Lametta from principal foreign countries."

14. There have been no imports of gold and silver thread into this country since 1942-43. Consequently no figures of recent c.i.f. prices and landed cost are available.

15. The silver thread industry was protected in 1931 by the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, by which a 50 per cent *ad valorem* duty was levied on all silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf, including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made. In 1932, for revenue purposes, the duty was increased by one-fourth thus bringing it to 62½ per cent *ad valorem*. In 1934, the same duty was extended to fabrics containing gold and silver thread. In 1935 by the Finance Department Notification No. 33, all gold thread articles were exempted from any duty in excess of 50 per cent. In other words, the duty was again brought down to the level of duty recommended by the Tariff Board for purposes of protection. In 1942, Government levied a surcharge of one-fifth of the then existing duty, thereby raising the duty to 60 per cent *ad valorem* which is still in force.

16. As a result of the recommendations made by the previous Tariff Board, the silver thread industry received substantial protection from 1931. In addition, the industry had, during the period of World War II, a close market for its products due to complete stoppage of imports. The previous Tariff Board expected that the protection of the industry for a period of 10 years would be sufficient to enable it to reach the standard of the imported material. The industry has, however, already enjoyed protection for a period of 17 years. Nevertheless, it was argued by the manufacturers at the public inquiry that, in spite of this long period of protection the industry was not yet in a position to compete successfully with certain qualities of the imported material, especially with the French fine and half fine quality. They also apprehended that if the industry was deprived of protection, French and German gold and silver thread would come in large quantities and oust the Indian material from the market. The Provincial Governments and the consumers also stressed the need for continued protection being given to this industry.

In considering the question whether the silver thread industry still needs protection, it must be remembered that before the war, competition from France and Germany was mainly confined to half fine and imitation gold thread. During the war, the industry made considerable progress in these two lines and has been able to capture the entire market in the country. It is also recognized by consumers that the quality of the Indian material is almost as good as that of the imported material. Further, due to unsettled conditions in Europe, there is no likelihood of large-scale imports coming in from France and Germany and at competitive prices in the near future. Moreover, silver thread being an article of luxury will presumably continue to be subject to a high revenue duty, which will serve to safeguard the industry. The Board has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the present protection should be withdrawn. If, however, the silver thread industry is threatened by foreign competition at any future time, the matter can be referred to the Board for a summary inquiry and report.

17. (a) The industry wants Government to establish an Institute of Technology to train up artisans in the use of improved type of machinery and modern technique. We were told that the industry had placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 for starting such an Institute. We strongly recommend that Government should take early steps to establish an Institute of Technology or at least a technical school where artisans could be trained.

(b) Another claim put forward by the industry was that when the silver thread is exported, Government should grant a drawback of the duty paid on the silver content of the exported article. We do not think that there is a case for the grant of such a drawback in the present circumstances.

(c) The industry also wants that Government, when entering into any trade agreement with Pakistan, should include jari and jari products in the list of articles in respect of which duty-free movement should be permitted between the two Dominions. As Pakistan is one of the important consuming centres of silver and gold thread manufactured in India, such an arrangement will be helpful to the industry and we recommend that Government should bear this claim in mind when fresh trade agreement is negotiated.

(d) Provincial Governments should take steps to assist the reorganisation of the industry and to improve its technique and marketing methods, so that the industry is able to stand on a par with similar industries in other countries.

18. During the last war jari goods were purchased in large quantities by foreigners who came to India. There is scope for the export of these goods in appreciable quantities. We recommend that Government should ask the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad to explore the possibilities of developing an export market for this article.

19. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised as
 Summary of conclusions follows :—
 and recommendations.

- (i) The scope of the present enquiry is limited to silver thread and wire (including so called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf, including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta, and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made and fabrics containing gold or silver thread. (Paragraph 2.)
- (ii) The gold thread industry is an ancient industry of India. It was able to survive foreign competition solely due to the high revenue duty imposed by Government in 1922 and to the subsequent protective duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on the recommendation of the Tariff Board Report of 1930. (Paragraph 4.)
- (iii) The Indian gold thread industry has its main centres at Banares and Surat. [Paragraph 4(d).]
- (iv) The total Indian production is worth about Rs. 10 crores of silver thread and allied products. The total number of people employed is nearly 40,000 to 45,000. The total capital employed in Surat and Banares comes to about Rs. 3½ crores. [Paragraph 4(d).]
- (v) There are 16 principal types of gold and silver thread and wire, etc., manufactured in India and they vary in length from 1,200 yards to 2,500 yards per ounce. (Paragraph 5.)
- (vi) Silver and gold thread is used in weaving, brocade, embroidery, laces, etc. (Paragraph 6.)
- (vii) The quality of the Indian gold and silver thread has improved considerably since 1930 and is at present as good as that of the imported article. (Paragraph 7.)
- (viii) Most of the raw materials required by the industry are available in India. (Paragraph 8.)
- (ix) The industry has taken steps to remedy most of the defects in the process of manufacture since the last Tariff Board Report. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should, however, investigate the problem of manufacturing suitable diamond dies ; and should also depute some technical men to study the process of manufacture in foreign countries. (Paragraph 9.)
- (x) In Surat there are three different classes of manufacturers, viz., artisans, Akhadedars and factory owners engaged in the industry. (Paragraph 10.)
- (xi) In Surat most of the workers are working in very unhealthy surroundings and the Factories Act is not at present being enforced. It is recommended that the Provincial Government concerned should set up a representative committee to inquire and report how far and by what stages the Factories Act should be applied to this industry. (Paragraph 11.)

- (xii) The cost of gold and silver in the manufacture of gold and silver thread constitutes from 60 to 70 per cent. of the total cost of production. (Paragraph 12.)
- (xiii) During World War II imports from foreign countries dwindled considerably and at present there are no imports at all. (Paragraph 13.)
- (xiv) As there have been no imports since 1942-43, no figures of recent c.i.f. prices and landed costs are available. (Paragraph 14.)
- (xv) The silver thread industry was first protected in 1931 by a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. The present duty is 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. (Paragraph 15.)
- (xvi) Since the industry has made substantial progress during the last several years and has been able to capture the entire market in this country, and since there are at present no imports, no protection is necessary in the present circumstances. (Paragraph 16.)
- (xvii) Government should take early steps to establish an Institute of Technology or technical school where artisans can be trained. [Paragraph 17(a).]
- (xviii) The claim of the industry for the drawback of duty in respect of the silver content of the exported article is not justified. [Paragraph 17(b).]
- (xix) In future negotiations for a trade treaty with Pakistan, Government should bear in mind the desirability of duty-free movement of jari and jari products between the two Dominions. [Paragraph 17(c).]
- (xx) Provincial Governments concerned should take steps to assist the reorganisation of the industry and to improve its technique and marketing methods. [Paragraph 17(d).]
- (xxi) Government should ask the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad to explore the possibilities of developing an export market for jari and jari products. (Paragraph 18.)

20. We wish to thank Mr. M. P. Kanga, Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, Mr. H. N. Desai, District Industrial Officer, Surat, and our Cost Accounts Officer, Mr. P. V. R. Rao, for the valuable assistance in connection with this enquiry.

G. L. MEHTA, *President.*

H. J. DEY, *Member.*

B. V. NARAYANASWAMY, *Member.*

RAMA VARMA,
Assistant Secretary.

BOMBAY,
4th October 1948.

APPENDIX I-A.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 10th April 1948.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

No. 134-T(19)/47.—In pursuance of paragraph 2 of their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 28-T(6)/46, dated the 20th January 1947, the Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for investigation the cases of the following industries which were established before the war and were granted tariff protection on the basis of recommendations made by previous Tariff Boards :—

- i. Magnesium Chloride ;
- ii. sericulture ;
- iii. artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics ;
- iv. silver thread and wire (including so called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made, and fabrics containing gold or silver thread ; and
- v. sugar.

The protection in these cases which was extended from time to time has been continued for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1948* by the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1948.

2. The Tariff Board is accordingly requested to examine in detail the question of protection enjoyed by the above mentioned industries and to report to the Government of India what protective measures, if any, should be continued after the 31st March 1949.

3. Firms and persons interested in any of these industries or in industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations direct to the Secretary to the Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

ORDER.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, all Chief Commissioners, several ministries of the Government of India, etc.

Ordered that a copy be communicated to the Governments of Burma and Pakistan.

Ordered also that it be published in the Gazette of India.

S. RANGANATHAN,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I-B.

Gazette Extra-ordinary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 20th January 1947.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

No. 28-T(6)|46.—In their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 218-T(55)|45, dated the 3rd November 1945, the Government of India announced the setting up of a Tariff Board to investigate claims for assistance or protection received from industries which have been started or developed in war time.

2. Government have also under consideration the question of continuance of protection to certain industries which were established before the war and were granted tariff protection on the basis of recommendations made by previous Tariff Boards. They have decided to request the Tariff Board, set up under the Resolution referred to in the preceding paragraph, to investigate and advise them with regard to the claim of such industries.

3. Government recognise that in the present abnormal conditions, it would not be possible to formulate a long term tariff policy in respect of the well established industries. The Tariff Board is accordingly requested to hold summary inquiries and advise Government whether, in present circumstances, protection at the existing or at a different scale should be granted for a further year after the 31st March 1947 to the following industries :—

- (1) Sugar ;
- (2) Paper and wood pulp ;
- (3) Cotton Textiles ;
- (4) Iron and Steel.

(Sd.) N. R. PILLAI,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Information required :—

- (1) Please give the number of factories with their locations, manufacturing gold and silver thread in the Province.
- (2) Please give an estimate of the amount of capital and number of workers employed in the Industry.
- (3) What are the principal types of gold and silver thread manufactured in the Province ?
- (4) Explain the differences between the various types
- (5) What is the most representative type of gold and silver thread in use ?
- (6) What is the quantity of each different type of gold and silver thread manufactured in the Province ?
- (7) How is the difference between the real and imitation gold and silver thread determined ?
- (8) What are the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of gold and silver thread ?
- (9) From where are these materials obtained and at what prices ?
- (10) What quantity of each of the raw materials is required per reel of thread ?
- (11) What power is generally used in the factories ?
- (12) What is an economic unit of production ? What is the smallest unit of production which can be operated economically under present day conditions ?
- (13) Give a brief description of the plant and machinery used in the manufacture of gold and silver thread ?
- (14) Please describe in detail the process of manufacture of gold and silver thread ?
- (15) What parts of machinery are made in India ?
- (16) Please give the cost of manufacture of different types of gold and silver thread ?
- (17) What are the improvements effected since 1930 ?
- (18) Have any attempts been made to standardise the quality ?
- (19) What is your estimate of the gold and silver thread consumed in India ?
- (20) In what parts of India are the principal markets situated ?
- (21) Which are the foreign countries which offer their competition in Indian markets ?
- (22) What are the principal classes of gold and silver thread imported ?
- (23) To what extent does imitation gold and silver thread compete with real gold and silver thread of Indian manufacture ?
- (24) Do you consider that, as compared with foreign manufacturer, the Indian manufacturer is at a disadvantage in all or any of the following points ?
 - (a) cost of plant or machinery ;
 - (b) cost of expert labour ;
 - (c) cost and efficiency of ordinary labour ;
 - (d) the provision of raw materials ;
 - (e) freights on finished goods ;
 - (f) customs duty on imported materials ;
 - (g) the raising of capital.
- (25) Is there any difference in quality recognised by the trade between imported and Indian-made gold and silver thread ?
- (26) Do you think that without the help of protection the industry is not likely to stand foreign competition ?
- (27) Do you think that the industry will eventually be able to face world competition without protection ?
- (28) What measure of protection would be necessary for the industry ?

APPENDIX III

List of firms, Associations, Producers, Consumers, Importers and individuals, etc., to whom the questionnaire has been issued or who sent memoranda.

A.—Producers—Associations :

1. The Jari Merchants' Association, Surat.
- *2. The Surat Jari Goods Producers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Surat.
- *3. Surat Chamber of Commerce, Surat.
4. Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
5. Banares Silk Merchants' Chamber, Banares.
- *6. Banares Industrial and Trade Association, Banares.

B.—Producers :

- *1. The Gauri Gold and Silver Works Co., Surat.
- *2. Madhusudan Rangildas Gaudhi, Surat.
3. Thakordas Manekial & Co., Surat.
4. Nataverlal Thakordas Jariwala, Surat.
5. Rajendra Jari Factory, Surat.
6. Vipinchandra Jari Factory, Surat.
- *7. Payabhbhai Hebatbhui, Surat.
8. Tribhuvandas Anthabhai, Surat.
9. Abdul Majid N. Jariwala, Surat.
10. Prabhudas Bhauchand & Co., Surat.
11. Jekisondas Nathubhai Jariwala, Surat.
12. Thakordas Lalbhui, Surat.
13. T. K. Brothers, Surat.
14. Prembhai Bhulabhai, Surat.
15. Bukhandas Nathubhai Jariwala, Surat.
16. Hiralal Ranchoddas & Brothers, Surat.
17. Pannulal Girdhalal, Delhi.
- *18. B.G.T. Company, Ltd., Bangalore City.

C.—Consumers :

- *1. B. S. Shankarapasetty, Bangalore.
2. G. C. Siddaveerappa, Bangalore City.
3. V. V. P. Venkatadass Chetty, Gugai, Salem.
4. Dhannkoti Chetti, Gugai, Salem.
- *5. Motor Cycle Gold Thread Agency, Coimbatore.
- *6. Lacc Trading Co., Madura.

Consumers—contd.

7. S. A. Subbayer & Co., Kumbakonam.
8. Fatechand Meghraj Jariwala, Coimbatore.
- *9. B. Devaiah Setty & Sons, Bangalore.
10. M. Ratilal & Brothers, Banares.
11. Isvar Prasad Vishwanath Prasad, Banares.
- *12. Champakadama Silk Throwing & Wvg. Factory, Bangalore City.
13. Chandiram Silk Mills, Bangalore.
14. Gangabisha Anant Rai, Nagpur.
15. Damodar Jagobaji Bhadke, Nagpur.
16. Handloom Weavers' Association, Madras.
- **17. Surat Weavers Co-operative Producers' Society, Ltd., Surat.

D.—Importers :

1. A. T. Palanpurwala, Bombay.
2. Chunilal Cooverji, Bombay.
3. Hehotbhoy Abdeali, Bombay.
4. Narayan Ramchandra & Co., Bombay.
5. Mohamedali Gulamhusein Imani, Bombay.

E—Directors of Industries and Others :

- *1. Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.
- *2. Director of Industries, Bombay.
3. Director of Industries, C.P., Nagpur. Not manufactured in the Province.
4. Director of Industries, (W. Bengal), Calcutta. Not manufactured in the Province.
5. Director of Industries, (Assam), Shillong. Not manufactured in the Province.
6. Director of Industries, (Bihar), Patna.
- *7. Director of Industries, (Orissa), Cuttack.
- *8. Director of Industries (E. Punjab), Jullundur.
- *9. Director of Industries and Commerce, (U.P.), Kanpur.
10. Superintendent of Industries, Delhi.
11. The Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, Madras.
12. D. A. Shah, Esq., Joint Registrar of Industrial Co operatives and Village Industries, Government of Bombay, Poona.
- *13. The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.
- *14. Surat Jari Kamdar Mandal, Surat.
- *15. Shree Jari Akhadekar Hitvardak Mandal, Surat.

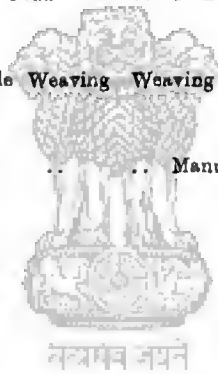
*Indicates those who have replied to our questionnaire or submitted memoranda.

**Indicates those who are not interested in the inquiry.

APPENDIX IV

List of Factories visited by the Board on 12th June 1948

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|
| 1. Bhaichandbhai Parsamani | .. | .. | Gold plating by old hot process plating. |
| 2. Tayabbhai Hebatbhai | .. | .. | Imitation wire drawing, gilding, flattening, thread winding. |
| 3. Hiralal Ranchoddas | .. | .. | Silver smelting & silver wire manufacturing. |
| 4. Jekisondas Nathubhai Jariwala | .. | .. | Silver wire manufacturing and Gold thread and Silver thread manufacturing. |
| 5. Surat Engineering Works | .. | .. | Manufacture of Gold thread manufacturing machinery. |
| 6. Cottage Works in Navapura Golwad | .. | .. | Manufacture of Gold and Silver thread. |
| 7. Handloom, Saree and Brocade Weaving Factory, Mia Sidiqi. | | | Weaving of Silver thread. |
| 8. Seth Balabhai Nallabhai | .. | .. | Manufacture of Brocades, Borders, etc. |



APPENDIX V

List of Parties to whom invitation to give Oral evidence was issued.

A.—Producers' Association :

Those who replied stating that they would be represented by.

- | | |
|--|---|
| *1. The Jari Merchants' Association, Surat. | Seth Vinaiklal Damodardas Jariwala. |
| *2. The Surat Jari Goods Producers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Surat. | Vice President, Sheth Chandulal Gabaibhai Kantliwala. |
| *3. The Surat Chamber of Commerce, Surat. | Mr. Ranchhodas T. Popawala.
Mr. Chimanlal L. Shah. |
| 4. Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras. | |
| 5. Banares Silk Merchants' Chamber, Banares. | |
| 6. The Banares Industrial & Trade Association, Banares. | |

B.—Producers :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| *1. The Gauri Gold & Silver Works Co., Surat. | Mr. V. B. Shastri. |
| *2. Madhusudan Rangildas Gandhi, Surat. | Self. |
| 3. Thakordas Maneklal & Co., Surat. | |
| *4. Natverlal Thakordas Jariwala, Surat. | Seth Manchhubhai Manganlal Jariwala, |
| 5. Rajendra Jari Factory, Surat. | |
| 6. Vipinchandra Ratilal & Co., Surat. | |
| 7. Tayabhbhai Hobatbhai, Surat. | Mr. Ahmedbhai Abdeali. |
| 8. Tribhuvandas Amthabhai, Surat. | |
| 9. Abdul Majid. N. Jariwala, Surat. | |
| *10. Parbhudas Bhaichand & Co., Surat. | Mr. Parbhudas. |
| *11. Jekisondas Nathubhai Jariwala, Surat. | Mr. Bhagubhai Nathubhai Jariwala. |
| 12. Thakoredas Lalbhai, Surat. | |
| 13. T. K. Brothers, Surat. | |
| 14. Prembhai Bhulabhai, Surat. | |
| 15. Bhukhandas Nathubhai Jariwala, Surat. | Mr. Mohanlal Bhukhandas Talia. |
| 16. Hiralal Ranohhodas & Brothers, Surat. | |

APPENDIX V.—*contd.**C.—Importers :**Those who replied stating that they would be represented by.*

1. M's. A. T. Palanpurwala, Bombay.
2. Chunilal Cooverji, Bombay.
3. Hebothbhoy Abdeali, Bombay.
4. Narayan Ramchandra & Co., Bombay.
5. Mohamedali Gulamhusein Izani, Bombay.

D.—Consumers :

1. B. S. Shankarasetty, Bangalore City.
2. G. C. Siddavcerappa, Bangalore City.
3. V. P. P. Venkatas Chetty, Gugai, Salem.
4. Motor Cycle Gold Thread Agency, Kan- Not attending.
cheepuram.
5. Tho Laco Trading Co., Madura.
6. B. Doviah Setty & Sons, Bangalore City.
7. M. Ratilal & Bros., Banares.
8. Sree Champakadama Silk Throwing & Weaving Factory, Bangalore City.
9. Damodar Jagobaji Bhadke, Nagpur.
10. Handloom Weavers' Association, Madras.
11. Surat Weavers' Co-operative Producers' Society, Ltd., Surat.

E.—Directors of industries :

- | | |
|---|---|
| *1. Director of Industries & Commerce, Madras. | Khan Bahadur D. M. Amalsad. |
| *2. Director of Industries, Bombay | Mr. M. P. Kanga.
Mr. H. N. Desai.
Mr. V. V. Apte. |
| *3. Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack | Mr. G. D. Kirpekar. |
| 4. Director of Industries & Commerce, U.P., Kanpur. | Mr. J. C. Seth. |
| *5. Mr. D. A. Shah, Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives & Village Industries, Poona. | Mr. D. N. Savkur. |

(* indicates those who were actually present at the enquiry).

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of Imports (in Rs.) of Gold and Silver Thread into British India from the principal countries of consignment since 1931-32.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	1947
VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM :																	
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands)	1,032	1,787	1,847	12,421	460	61	2,675	48	Not available								
Sydon (including Maldives)	2,479	41,456	11,532	5,117	2,920	3,085	352										
Other British Possessions	17	235	211	53				171									
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	3,528	43,478	13,590	17,593	3,390	3,146	3,027	219	1,253	687	8						
Germany	2,45,786	2,75,177	2,55,370	2,68,530	3,38,312	2,29,673	3,61,656	1,96,383	46,337								
France	4,01,706	6,71,554	3,76,307	1,79,961	1,71,140	35,765	55,858	33,911	36,607	19,245							
Japan	39	6,433	27		522												
Other foreign Countries	4,656	1,423	343	2,792	2,866	2,954	10	350		2,576	1,159						
GRAND TOTAL	6,55,715	9,98,070	6,45,637	4,69,176	5,16,230	3,71,543	4,20,851	2,29,865	78,197	22,508	1,167						

* Inclusive of Imports by Postal Packets referred to Collector of Customs for assessment.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the value of Imports (in Rupees) of Lametta into British India from the principal countries of consignment.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947
VALUE OF IMPORTS:																	
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands)	863	17,673	978	5,357	247	Not available	..	Not available	Not available	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	39	60	9	..	29	
Total British Empire ..	902	17,723	987	5,357	276	886		70	32	228							
Germany ..	1,89,122	3,63,311	2,88,566	2,34,612	3,33,643	2,40,207	1,97,345	2,97,903	94,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	2,69,723	2,39,949	1,29,800	65,390	90,637	56,211	51,248	41,011	55,902	14,109	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	745	..	..	688	813	4,379	..	1,450	..	..	(Japan)	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,60,492	6,10,983	4,19,353	3,05,887	4,25,369	3,01,663	2,49,592	3,40,434	1,50,481	14,337	7	..	..	..	..	..	..